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1. The following Mongols in Peiping had been arrested before the end of April 1949:

CHANG Chi-hsiang¹.

GEING Tien-lu (經天祿), a native of Tumet Banner in Suiyuan Province, who was the Chief Special Representative to the Suiyuan-Mongolia Kuomintang Headquarters.

Chime tdorji².

Chogbagator (CHEN Shao-wu) 3.

LIU Tung-hsuan (劉桐軒)⁴, a native of Horchin Left Flank Center Banner, and Special Commissioner of the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission. He is a man of great wealth who, prior to the Mukden incident, was head of the Land Bureau in T'ungliiao (122-14, 43-38) in Horchin Left Flank Center Banner.

PAO Shan-yi (Erdenbilig)⁵, who voluntarily returned to his native place to be tried by the People's Court.

Shiljitai (HSING Erh-jen - 邢尔仁)⁶.

Sednamdorji, Chief of Jooda League:

YAO Chang-ching¹.

The Chinese Communist authorities were looking for Mechiyeltomergen (Prince Cho or Jorkto)⁷, who was in hiding.

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2. All Mongols, with the exception of those who have resided in Peiping for more than three years and have no reason to return to Mongolia, had been ordered to return to Mongolia.⁸
3. On 25 April 1949, after Nanking had been taken by the Chinese Communists, Burinbayer (CHI Chuan-hsi), Tosalagchi of Chunwang Banner, Yehejo League, arrived in Nanking and summoned all Mongols residing in Nanking for a meeting. His main purpose was to comfort his fellow Mongols, and he left the following day.
4. As leader of the Mongol residents in Nanking who remained after the capture of the city, Jahonju (CHI Chen-fu)⁹ notified his fellow Mongols that each would receive from the Chinese Communist authorities two silver dollars and a picul and six pecks of rice. LI Hai-shan (李海山)¹⁰, the leader of the Mongol representatives who negotiated with the Chinese Communists, made a special request that the Communist authorities take care of the Mongol residents. The request was flatly refused, and LI was told that in the near future the Mongol residents of Nanking would be taken care of by the Mongolian Autonomous Government.

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